

LABOR CLARION

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Unions of Bakersfield Join in Plan to Halt Migration to California

Union labor organizations, together with citizens from all walks of Bakersfield life, have joined in indorsement of petitions being circulated by the California Citizens' Association requesting that the federal government control the flow of indigent unemployed to California.

Efforts to control the tremendous influx of unemployed have been given indorsement by labor organizations of Kern County, who are seeking statewide union support for a plan to cure the evil through relief co-ordination.

Wage Standards Threatened

T. J. Foley, business agent of the Kern County Building Trades Council, recently asserted: "Were it not for the influx of transients, Kern County would have no local unemployment problem. The eventual effect of the influx of unemployed migrants is going to mean a battering down of our wage standards." R. F. Vinson, Council secretary, has forwarded letters to all state councils asking their co-operation in the movement.

A petition, signed by over 18,000 residents of Kern County in all walks of life, is being circulated throughout the state by the California Citizens' Association, asking that the California congressional delegation secure federal aid in discouraging prospective drought state migrants who are attracted here by sometimes higher relief allowances than can be secured at home.

Besides the Building Trades Council, the Association petition has been indorsed by the carpenters', millmen's, plasterers', painters', stage employees' and motion picture operators' unions, and these contemplate or have already sought the support of all their state affiliates.

State officials have estimated the number coming into the state with little prospect of employment at over 10,000 per month, while Association officers point out that there are already over 800,000 on all forms of relief in the state. The emergency assistance granted by the Farm Security Administration is often looked upon as an attraction by migrants, Association officers believe. They would have this aid granted in the home states.

Meantime, Robert W. Evans, Kern County head of the federal-state employment service, is understood to have co-operated with Kern County labor bodies in weeding new arrivals who make a pretense of competence in skilled trades. Questionnaires and examinations are the rule, in co-operation with union men.

"Four Men for Every Job"

Evans declared: "There are so many drifters that for the protection of competent employees it is necessary to be more careful in classifications. Despite this, there are sometimes hundreds of mechanics listed in our files who would be willing to work for a half the going scale. There are about 447 from the building trades registered now, and that since a recent weeding. Our total files show 4064 unemployed in all classifications. We discard between 800 and 1500 per month who fail to report back at the end of thirty days. A half of the registered total has been here between six months and a year. Nearly 500 have been here less than thirty days. There are men skilled in trades applicable only in the industrial East who can quickly grasp

a skilled trade useful here. My estimate is that the total of all unemployed in the county alone is 10,000 and that there are four men here for every job."

Thomas W. McManus, secretary of the Citizens' Association, states that an effort will be made to post placards and otherwise advertise in the drought states advising workers to stay away from California, due to the labor oversupply. This is counted on as one means to curb the ruinous flow which means a saturated labor market, and eventually lower wages, McManus said.

DRIVE ON ALIEN BOAT OWNERS

More than 200 libel actions against fishing craft, believed owned by Japanese or other aliens and illegally registered were declared to be in preparation in Los Angeles last week as United States Attorney Harrison promised that within the next twelve months every fishing boat in southern California waters would be American owned and operated. He said he intended rigid enforcement of the custom law regulations.

Upholds A. F. of L. Opposes Communism

Eight delegates representing approximately 8000 members were in attendance at the eighteenth convention of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, in Chicago.

A resolution upholding the A. F. of L. is also said to have served notice that the Pattern Makers do not favor compromise with the C. I. O. Another vigorous resolution which, in its original form, condemned Fascist dictatorship only, but was amended to include Communism, was adopted.

The defeat of John MacDonald, executive board member, by Howard Rose is also declared to evidence the organization's opposition to communism. George Q. Lynch, international president, opposed MacDonald's re-election. All other international officials were returned.

The Pattern Makers have established the union shop in all their agreements in the United States and Canada, and with an average hourly rate of \$1.25 for the 40-hour week.

Quarterly Meeting of State Federation Council

The quarterly meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor will be held at the Hotel Barbara, Santa Barbara, next Thursday and Friday, July 7 and 8.

The two-day session was voted at the last meeting of the council, in March, because of the increased volume of business which has come before the last several sessions.

Originally scheduled to have been held at Fresno during June, the meeting was changed to Santa Barbara by agreement of the members because of the sessions there, on the two following days, July 9 and 10, of the A. F. of L. Political League of California.

Members of the executive council of the Federation are also members of the executive committee of the League, and the change was made to eliminate the necessity of members making two trips within a month.

A variety of matters involving many aspects of the A. F. of L. labor movement in California are scheduled to come up for discussion at the executive council session.

Membership Denied to Russian Central Council By World Labor Body

The action of the recent conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Oslo, Norway, in refusing to accept the National Trade Union Center of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a member of the Federation, was taken following a thorough discussion extending over two days.

The immediate background of the question began with the decision of the London Congress of the I. F. T. U. of 1936 directing the executive body to get into touch with the countries not yet affiliated with the I. F. T. U.

Soviet Unions Make Demands

Repeated letters to the National Trade Union Center of the Soviet Union produced no effect until late in 1937, when a communication was received. Eventually a delegation of the I. F. T. U. executive body went to Moscow and brought back not an application for membership but a set of terms which the Soviet unions laid down as conditions on which they would consider affiliation. The executive body of the I. F. T. U. took the view that these conditions were not acceptable and advised the affiliated countries not to accept them. The recommendation was included in the order of business of the Oslo conference.

At the conclusion of the debate the conference rejected by a vote of 16 to 4 the conditions laid down by the Soviet unions, then the conference carried the following resolution by fourteen votes to seven:

Resolution of Disapproval

"The General Council having regard to the conditions now existing in the U. S. S. R. and to the views expressed by the National Centers affiliated to the I. F. T. U. decides not to proceed further with negotiations with the Central Council of the Trade Unions in the U. S. S. R."

In discussing the subject before the conference M. Zdamowski of Poland said that in Russia the tendency was towards reinforcement of the central authority, and still more dictatorship. The unions were not free agents and were merely arms of the state. Russian affiliation would cause special difficulties for the Polish unions, as it would be used against them by their opponents. He explained that the peasants and non-manual workers were associated with the Polish trade union movement in the fight for liberty, but they were intensely against communism. If they now countenanced acceptance of the Russian unions they would not be able to make public opinion in Poland understand why they should fight for free trade unionism only in capitalist countries.

English Delegate's Views

George Hicks, one of the British delegates, said that anyone who assisted international understanding and trade union unity was rendering service to democracy and freedom of association. But, he asked, would the affiliation of Russia to this powerful international add to unity? Experience in Britain was that association with the communists weakened, discredited and divided the movement.

The principles of the communists, if they had any, were subordinated to expediency, and their policy was determined by the Moscow weather-

(Continued on Page Two)

President Signs Two Important Labor Bills

President Roosevelt has signed the wage-hour bill, thereby giving the "go ahead" signal for a vast experiment in putting a "floor" under pay rates and a "ceiling" over hours.

The act will go into operation October 24. On that date, officials said, some 200,000 persons receiving less than 25 cents an hour are to have their pay increased to that figure. Whether any court fight over the act will delay its operation has yet to be determined, however.

The act provides for the appointment of an administrator to have charge of its enforcement. It was reported that President Roosevelt might fill this post prior to beginning his transcontinental trip, scheduled to begin July 7.

The President has also signed a bill establishing a separate system of unemployment insurance for the nation's 900,000 railroad workers.

The measure substitutes a single national system for benefits which states now pay in conjunction with the social security program. It provides benefits ranging from \$1.75 to \$3 a day with a maximum possible annual payment of eighty times the daily rate, and must be made operative before July 1 of next year.

Rate Reduction to Los Angeles After Court Rules on Railway Case

The Supreme Court of California last Monday denied the Southern Pacific and Pacific Greyhound petitions for a writ of review of the recent Railroad Commission decision granting the Santa Fe intrastate bus rights.

The action of the Supreme Court assured early inauguration of Santa Fe's co-ordinated rail and bus service from San Francisco to San Diego via San Joaquin valley points and Los Angeles. Santa

Fe officials announced immediately following the court decision that the new service would go into effect today (Friday), that the initial over-all running time from San Francisco to Los Angeles would be nine hours and thirty-five minutes, and the one-way fare \$6. The Southern Pacific announced that it will meet this rate, with a service also beginning today. The public thus becomes a beneficiary, through this reduction from the former rates, of the competitive service which the Santa Fe has been authorized to establish.

The court case, most bitterly fought and long drawn out battle in California's transportation history, opened October 8, 1935.

AGED UNION LEADER PASSES

John Morrison, prominent in the union labor movement for more than a half century, and a friend of the late Samuel Gompers, recently passed away in New York City. He was 74 years of age, and in the '80s was president of the Carpet Weavers' International Union. For many years he had been in charge of the advertising for the "American Federationist," official organ of the A. F. of L., and various union publications in the building trades.

SEEK CHARTER AMENDMENT

Announcement is made that Division 518 of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which is composed of employees of the municipal lines of San Francisco, will seek the approval of the voters on a charter amendment which will enable these workers to receive higher remuneration. A provision in the charter against paying higher wages than those received by employees in private industry has prevented the union from attempting to secure for its members a contemplated weekly wage of \$1 an hour for a 40-hour week.

Mayor Disapproves Acceptance of Private Employment by City Workers

Having been asked by the Civil Service Commission for an expression on policy with reference to civil service employees accepting "outside" employment, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi in an official communication last week said:

"It is absolutely contrary to my policy that employees accept private employment. This, for the reason that economic conditions are such that it is unfair for those who have steady employment, regular pay, yearly vacations, sick leave and pension rights, to compete with those who are not so fortunately situated. . . . The unemployed are entitled to all the work that is available in and around the city."

Mayor Rossi added that such policy, however, would not apply to part-time physicians in hospitals being compensated with the understanding they are permitted to attend to private practice, nor to attorneys and others engaged in part-time work.

Labor Inquiry Group Named by President

President Roosevelt has appointed his committee to look into industrial relations in England and into employee-employer relations in Sweden.

The group, of which no chairman was named, will report back to the President, through the Secretary of Labor, within a few months.

The nine persons appointed to the committee are: Lloyd K. Garrison, former head of the Labor Relations Board; Robert J. Watt, representing the American Federation of Labor; Gerard Swope, General Electric Company; Henry I. Harrison, former president of U. S. Chamber of Commerce; William H. Davis, former N.R.A. official; Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director for social security, New York; Charles R. Hook, American Rolling Mills Company; Marion Dickerman, Todhunter School for Girls; William E. Chalmers, assistant U. S. labor commissioner at Geneva.

Membership Denied

(Continued from Page One)

cock. No one knew how that was going to blow tomorrow.

M. Mertens (Belgium) pointed out how one-sided the Russian conditions were. For example, "sanctions" were to be applied by the working class against fascist countries, but Russia had very friendly commercial relations with fascist countries, and these would presumably continue while workers elsewhere were required to strike and to take other measures. The Soviet unions would not take the action expected of others; to strike was a capital offence in Russia.

M. Meister (Switzerland) said the Swiss T. U. C. stood unreservedly for democracy. If the Russians were admitted the Swiss would have to consider carefully whether they could stay in the International.

Woll Speaks for A. F. of L.

Matthew Woll (United States) submitted that the I. F. T. U.'s own statute and resolutions debarred it from admitting the Russians. He said that in the view of the American Federation of Labor the conference had before it a proposal submitted by the Soviet unions, the Soviet Communist party and the Soviet government, not for affiliation, but for a "unity" agreement.

"May I say frankly, on behalf of the A. F. of L.," he continued, "that we do not propose to enter into an agreement directly or indirectly with the Soviet trade unions." He agreed there was a fascist menace, but fascism was not the only form of dictatorial government that was seeking dominance in the world. Both communism and fascism were equally intolerable to free peoples.

Mexico May Face Strife

Addressing himself to the Mexican delegate (who had favored Russia's terms), Mr. Woll said the A. F. of L. keenly sympathized with them. "We know," he said, "that even Mexico itself may sooner or later be confronted with civil strife from within. We hope Mexico may maintain its democracy and we stand prepared to give aid and service in maintaining it." But the task, he said, would not be achieved by giving any encouragement to divisions in labor's ranks in the United States.

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Postpone Conference On Railroad Wage Cut

News dispatches from Chicago last Tuesday announced that railway labor and management had postponed until July 20 further conference on the 15 per cent wage cut which had been proposed by the managers of the lines and which, if put into effect, would affect nearly 1,000,000 employees on the nation's 142 railroads designated as Class 1.

The decision to postpone the conference came after a short discussion between representatives of eighteen railway brotherhoods and a carriers' joint conference committee of fifteen members—five each from eastern, southern and western railroads.

Wages Automatically Retained

It automatically retained until July 30 the present wage scale. Under the Railway Labor Act there can be no change in the prevailing wage scale until ten days after all conferences have been completed.

Union executives had agreed to meet with the managements' committee last Tuesday, though the latter had already been notified by the executives it would be impossible to begin actual negotiations on that date due to the fact that a check-up of the status of wage negotiations between individual carriers and system union committees showed that on a large number of railroads the management and union executives have not concluded handling the question. This survey also indicated that it will probably be several weeks before the wage negotiations on different roads, which are being conducted according to provisions of the Railway Labor Act, will have progressed to a point where the question can be considered on a national basis.

Firm Stand by Unions

The Railway Labor Executives' Association is standing firmly on its position that the railroad employees of the nation simply will not accept any kind of a wage cut. These workers, it is pointed out, have already been drastically "deflated" by the depression and will not stand for any further lowering of their already inadequate living standards.

U. S. Ambassador Gives Dinner to Labor Members of Parliament

Joseph P. Kennedy, American ambassador to Great Britain, gave a dinner at his London residence to men members of the Labor party in Parliament shortly before his departure for the United States, on his present trip, to confer with the President.

The guests included Clement R. Attlee, Sir Stafford Cripps, Hugh Dalton, Herbert Morrison, Philip Noel-Baker and the Laborite economist, Professor Harold Laski.

Bookbinders and Bindery Women Settle Difficulty With Local Firm

The following self-explanatory letter, under date of June 21, has been sent out by officials of the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union:

"May we refer you to our letter of June 3, 1938, wherein we asked that you arrange to sever all business relations with the Spiral Binding Company, 500 Sansome street, San Francisco, California.

"We are pleased to inform you that the difficulties which made it necessary for us to request

you to refrain from favoring the Spiral Binding Company with any business whatsoever, have now been satisfactorily settled, this concern now employing members of the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union, Local 31-125.

"Under the circumstances we shall appreciate the same consideration being shown the Spiral Binding Company as accorded other concerns in this field. Thank you very much for your assistance in this connection and for previous cooperation."

Union Teamsters in Chicago Win Higher Pay and Gain Membership

Chicago members of local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers have succeeded in establishing pre-depression wage scales. Scales of wages among drivers and their helpers organized by the I. B. of T. since the depression set in are much higher.

Seventeen of the local unions formerly affiliated with the old Chicago Teamsters' Union, a dual organization, have received charters from the A. F. of L. union and, with only one local unaffiliated, dual unionism in the ranks of the city's teamsters has practically disappeared.

In the last four years, according to President Goudie of Joint Council No. 25 in that city, twenty-six locals, including the seventeen that were in the dual organization, have been chartered by the international, and 40,000 to 45,000 workers have been organized.

Teamsters in virtually every industry there are declared to be organized 100 per cent. Wage boosts amount to about 25 per cent and average minimum wages of \$40 a week for an eight-hour day and, in most cases, a six-day week, and in some a five-day week, have been established.

Settlement Effected

Settlement of the strike of the culinary organizations, and their union affiliates in the controversy, against the Olympic Club was announced last week. It had been in progress for eighty-two days and some 175 workers in the various departments of the famous club were involved, including those in the restaurant, bar, cigar stand, and barber shop, and the operating engineers. During the strike sensational charges that the club had inspired attacks on the union pickets were the subject of a grand jury investigation.

While complete terms of the settlement were not disclosed, Hugo Ernst, secretary of the joint board of culinary unions stated that employees of the Olympic Club and the Lakeside Country Club, the latter also being involved in the controversy due to joint management, would gain an estimated \$1200 to \$1500 advance in monthly wages and that the five-day week, which was also understood as having been agreed upon, would spread employment among perhaps twenty-five more workers.

Strike Halts Tour of Ringling-Barnum Show

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus—"Greatest Show on Earth"—folded its tents at Scranton, Pa., this week and departed for winter quarters at Sarasota, Fla., following the refusal of the 1200 employees, most of whom are members of the American Federation of Actors, an A. F. of L. affiliate, to accept a wage cut of 25 per cent. The insistence of John Ringling North, manager of the circus, that the pay cut must be made, resulted in a strike which caused the cancellation of other show dates.

An agreement entered into by North with Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary of the Actors' Federation, provided that union members should take the show back to Sarasota at full wages under the existing contract and payment by the circus of medical and other expenses incurred by the union.

North said the show was losing \$40,000 a week. It was stated that the closing down affected about 1600 employees, including 400 performers and 1200 canvas men.

Later reports were that on the trip to Florida the circus trains were sidetracked at Alexandria, Va., and it was understood that Frank Buck, noted hunter and animal trainer, who was with the show before it broke up, was conferring with New York bankers on a proposal to lease the circus and continue the summer tour. It had been scheduled to appear in San Francisco this year.

SAN FRANCISCO "RICE BOWL"

With a quota of \$25,000 San Francisco rang up over \$50,000 as its contribution to the recent "Rice Bowl" parties held throughout the nation in aid of Chinese civilian refugees in the war zone. It is declared that this amount will be the top figure in the national competition among cities to lend support to the worthy cause.

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FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1938

Sloan's Worry About Wages

A defense of the low wages and long hours which many employers force hundreds of thousands of working men and women to accept featured a message sent by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corporation, to the company's 375,000 stockholders, in a communication on the "trend of business" distributed with the June dividend checks.

Asserting that the nation's system of production and distribution of wealth has been unbalanced by too rapid increase in wages and shortening of hours, Mr. Sloan criticized the new federal wage-and-hour measure as a continuation by government fiat of the unbalancing process.

What are the wage rates which the corporation executive has thus criticized? For the first year after the law becomes effective employers in the industries covered by it will be required to pay their employees not less than 25 cents per hour with a maximum work-week of forty-four hours. This amounts to \$11 for a full-time week. For the next six years the minimum wage must be not less than 30 cents per hour. For the first year of this six-year period the length of the maximum work-week is reduced to forty-two hours, or \$12.60 for a full-time week. For the next five years the maximum work-week is reduced to forty hours and the minimum pay raised to 40 cents an hour by the end of that period. When the wage is raised to 40 cents, the workers will receive \$16 for a full-time week.

Personally Mr. Sloan doesn't have to worry. Last year he is reported to have been paid in the neighborhood of \$650,000 for his services to the stockholders of General Motors.

World Trade Union Statistics

Trade unionism as a world power is described in the Eighth Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, just published. The Year Book gives a continuous survey of the international trade union movement and complete information concerning its growth, finances, geographical distribution and comparative strength as between one country and another.

The current issue contains for the first time complete statistical information of trade union growth, finances, geographical distribution and comparative strength as between one country and another.

The current issue contains for the first time complete statistical information of trade union growth over a long period. It shows that in 1904 an aggregate membership of less than 2,500,000 was concentrated in the national centers of the countries affiliated to the I. F. T. U.

Membership grew fairly steadily in pre-war years to a total of about 7,750,000 in 1913. It

reached a maximum of over 23,000,000 in 1919. Post-war trade depression affected the unions in practically all countries affiliated to the I. F. T. U., but membership remained fairly steady between 1924 and 1932, and in 1937 reached a total of practically 19,500,000.

This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that since 1933 the German unions, which affiliated previously a membership of nearly 5,000,000, ceased to belong to the I. F. T. U. Italy's unions disconnected in 1926. Austria has also been absent from the I. F. T. U. since 1934, representing a loss of about half a million members. Other smaller European countries such as Latvia, Lithuania, Danzig and the Saar are likewise now without representation in the international organization, in which about twenty-five countries are represented.

An Officious Bar Association

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson has made the plain charge that the American Bar Association is trying to disbar Edward Lamb of Toledo, Ohio, "because he is a labor lawyer."

Lamb, counsel for the United Shoeworkers of America, charged in court at Portsmouth, Ohio, that he and his clients had "been hijacked by the court."

"If I had been presiding at the case," wrote Jackson in the letter now given out, "and were not conscious of having provoked such language, I should hold a counsellor in contempt, and fine him appropriately, and commit him until the fine was paid."

"Mere contempt of court has never been considered cause for disbarment. Hot words, even to a judge, do not usually deprive one of his livelihood." He pointed out that Elihu Root had been cited for contempt of court in his defense of Boss Tweed, but that he was not driven from his profession.

"In Lamb's case, however," goes on Jackson, "the court allowed the time for appropriate remedies for Lamb's contempt to pass, and the Bar Association then proposed disbarment, which would drive Lamb from his profession for his life, and deprive him of his livelihood."

"I know of no adequate explanation of this fierce and vindictive proposal except that Lamb is a labor lawyer."

"I shall defend the right of any member of our profession to appear habitually, if he desires, in labor causes, and the right of a man at the bar to become a labor lawyer as well as to be a corporation lawyer."

Investors and Railroad Workers

An indication that investors are usually afflicted with congenital and hidebound shortsightedness when it comes to a consideration of wages is apparent in the action of the National Council of Investors in forming state units to influence legislation in favor of railroad security owners with especial emphasis on the wages question.

Of course to the investors who own railroad stocks and bonds the wages question means joining with the railroad executives in their endeavor to force the railroad workers to accept lower wages and consequently lower standards of living.

The railroad workers are the men who do the work in transporting passengers and freight. They are the persons who manufacture transportation, a commodity which the railroad executives sell and from the proceeds of which the investors in railroad securities receive their interest and dividends.

Good wages for the men who perform the useful work in the production of railroad transportation is the fundamental and primary charge against the railroad industry. It is a manifestation of bad executive judgment for railroad executives to seek to cut the wages and reduce the living standards of the railroad employees. But for the railroad

investors to make common ground with the railroad executives in undertaking to slash the living standards of those without whom there would be no railroad transportation manufactured, no dividends and no interest on railroad securities is shortsightedness carried to the extreme.

If the National Council of Investors were imbued with the genuine patriotism which should characterize those whose income is frequently described as "unearned," its members would turn from their subversive endeavors to slash railroad wages for the benefit of rail security owners and take up the real difficulties underlying the railroad problem. One of these difficulties is the interest on railroad bonds. It has been suggested that voluntary agreements with railroad bondholders to accept lower interest rates until business recovery reaches the Nation's railroad industry would relieve considerable of the distress experienced by railroad managements. Serious consideration of this suggestion by the National Council of Investors would undoubtedly be more in the public interest than joining with the railroad executives to slash wages of railroad workers. It would also very likely benefit the railroad bondholders. This view is held by Senator Borah of Idaho, who proposes that those who own railroad bonds take a drastic cut in interest rates to help the railroad executives through their present financial difficulties. Suggesting possible government loans to the railroads if the interest slash were made, Senator Borah said "the bondholders would rather have an assured 3 per cent than a 6 per cent return that they do not get."

Swindlers at Work

Racketeers and swindlers are busy in various sections to cheat prospective borrowers under the Federal Housing Administration's enlarged program for promoting residential construction and improvement by means of F.H.A. insurance for loans for these purposes.

Property improvement loans under the F.H.A. plan are made by application to approved lending institutions without security beyond the signed note of the borrower and his general reputation for honesty. Applicants do not have to employ agents, brokers or anybody else in order to receive consideration.

Victims of the swindling above referred to answered advertisements in which the offer was made to act for them and before they knew it they were in the toils of usurers. These loan sharks do not give their names or addresses in their advertisements but ask that letters be sent to a "blind" address, usually a post office box, or the office of the periodical in which they advertise.

About Those Freight Cars

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota has proposed that P.W.A. build 300,000 new freight cars—and Secretary Ickes says that sounds good to him.

It will be good if the roads are not allowed to issue stock or boost freight on the strength of those cars. Generally speaking, when the American people make a contribution to the railroads, the railroad magnates capitalize that contribution. They capitalized free rights of way, and public lands almost the size of Texas, and subsidies that runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. Build the cars—and keep the title till they're paid for.

Mayor La Guardia of New York said in a recent address that a dictatorship in the United States couldn't last more than a year or a year and a half. He further stated that "the only danger to democracy comes from the friends of democracy. If they fail year after year to face pending issues courageously, if they weaken and show favoritism to satisfy political demands, then democracy is in danger."

News From Washington

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

The Montana railroad crash at a washed-out bridge is not merely a horrible accident. Here is a paragraph from the account:

"As the locomotive crossed a bridge constructed over the creek thirty years ago, the center span gave way, railroad officials said. There had been no warning as to the condition of the bridge."

To every thinking citizen, that is a confession of neglect. Proper inspection could not have helped giving warning. Cloudbursts in the Rocky Mountain region are nothing new. And another thing must not be forgotten:

The crash occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad—a line which with the "Pacific" left out of its name made the biggest bankruptcy crash of railroad history a dozen years ago, wiping out about \$450,000,000 of investment in a series of financial devilments; and which has been staggering along ever since. But last year, it paid \$66,000 in salaries to receivers. A tenth of that sum would have kept this part of the road inspected so that such a disaster could not have occurred.

Thirty-four years ago, a little later in the year, a worse disaster still occurred in Colorado. Eighty-eight bodies were recovered from the "cloudburst wreck" of a train on the Denver & Rio Grande—a road which had been so messed up by Gould family management that the following story was current in that region:

"Go 'long'," said a Rio Grande porter to one from the Santa Fe. "The Rio Grande kills more people than the Santa Fe totes!"

* * *

Morgan G. Sanders of the Third District of Texas told a story in the House about the Texas boy who wanted to take a look at the Gulf of Mexico.

"He tried to find someone who was going down to the Gulf, the whole 200 miles in one big jump, but he did not have any luck. He finally did locate one fellow who was going thirty-five miles to fix up a gin. After that, he found a truck driver delivering some calves twenty miles farther on. Then he got a fifteen-mile lift, and a ten-mile lift. Nobody was going far, but when he added the little distances all of them were going he got to the Gulf."

Sanders is a philosopher, though he may not know it. He told this story to show why he did not complain at the piecemeal progress of the farm program which he wants. As a matter of fact he described perfectly the way this Congress has done most things—the recovery bill the wage and hour bill, the farm bill, the extension of the Walsh-Healey Act, the housing bill, and other bills. All show progress, two of them show very much progress, but none of them go the distance which their champions wanted.

* * *

What puzzles me is how Southern senators and representatives can help seeing that keeping a low wage scale in the South is hurting the South. In two ways:

First, it is notorious that many of the biggest mills of the South went there from the North just to exploit cheap labor. The profits of those mills come north—or go to Europe; some of the worst work ever done in breaking a strike was at Elizabethton, Tennessee, where the mills were owned by Germans. The South keeps the rotten wages; someone else gets the profits from those wages.

Next, T. J. Woofter, Jr., a Southerner himself, found that about 3,500,000 more people born in the South are living outside the South than the number now living in Dixie who were born elsewhere. The latest estimate I have seen is that people are worth to their country something over \$10,000 apiece. Cut it to less than a third of that sum, cut it to \$3000, and that means that the South has lost

about \$10,500,000,000 on emigration alone. And emigration, always, goes from low wages to higher ones.

* * *

One good thing which this Congress has done has escaped with comparatively small notice. The Federal government is launching a big naval program, and a clause went into the naval bill requiring the Walsh-Healey Act to be observed by all private shipyards working on naval construction contracts.

It will take some very careful watching to make sure that certain firms do not evade that clause, and labor had better make up its mind to do the watching.

State Labor Body to Study Taxation Affecting the Interests of Workers

Creating a special tax study committee to inform its executive board of the effect upon labor's interests of special, punitive or discriminatory tax proposals, and to work in co-operation with similar committees of other state federations "through a committee of the members of various state committees if deemed advisable," the Tennessee State Federation of Labor in convention at Johnson City equipped itself to cope with harmful tax plans of "pressure" groups.

This action follows the general plan already officially adopted by state federations of Iowa, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and New Jersey. A resolution adopted by the Tennessee convention expressed concern that labor's entire program of benefits for workers may be endangered by a growing rebellion against necessarily higher taxes.

Higher governmental costs are breeding strong protests among powerful interests more concerned with escaping equitable distribution of the tax load than with the welfare of wage earners and buyers of consumer goods, it pointed out.

Questions and Answers

On Old-Age Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

Some 40 per cent of the total population of California has applied for Social Security Accounts under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Because of the vast number of persons who come under this program this newspaper is publishing a series of questions and answers for the benefit of its readers.

Q.—If I am entitled to receive a monthly federal old-age retirement benefit, will I have an option of receiving a lump-sum payment instead?

A.—No. A lump sum payment is made only to the worker who qualifies in some but not in all particulars for monthly federal old-age retirement benefits.

Q.—If I continue in regular employment after I am 65, will this prevent my receiving a lump-sum payment?

A.—No; lump-sum payments will be paid to those who meet the qualifications when they reach the age of 65, and will not be forfeited by continuing in regular employment.

Q.—Are lump-sum payments paid only to persons who reach age 65?

A.—No; lump-sum payments are also paid to the near relative or the estate of a worker who has paid taxes under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Payments upon death will be treated in the next series of questions and answers.

Applications for old-age insurance lump-sum payments (now payable) should be addressed to J. B. Cress, Manager, Social Security Board, 785 Market street, San Francisco, California.

Are you registered to vote in the coming August primary election?

The Problem of Coal

Economies in the use of coal, combined with increasing displacement of mining labor by machinery, are creating a problem of steadily growing seriousness for coal miners throughout the world.

Light on the coal economy phase of the problem is given in a report on the world coal industry prepared by the International Labor Office, Geneva. The report emphasizes that since the end of the world war fuel economies have enabled the world's industries to produce progressively greater quantities of goods and services with a total coal consumption almost unchanged.

The report analyzes statistics for three of the most important industrial countries—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—and points out that the analyses disclose "an unbroken movement throughout the post-war years toward higher levels of fuel efficiency in the consumption of coal." This movement, it notes, continued from 1929 to 1936.

As regards the United States the report shows that from 1902 to 1929 thermo-electric public utilities multiplied their output of energy sixteenfold, while only quadrupling their intake of coal; and that from 1917 to 1927 manufacturing industries increased production by one-fourth but decreased the consumption of energy (mainly coal) by one-third.

The report also notes that from 1914 to 1929 railroads in the United States tended to operate a larger number of ton-miles with ever smaller tonnages of locomotive fuel; while from 1904 to 1929 blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills were steadily obtaining a larger sum of output with a lesser consumption of coal and coke.

"In short," it says, "the average fuel efficiency of industrial manufacturing and railroad transportation had risen between 1909 and 1929 by approximately 33 per cent."

As regards Great Britain, the report cites particularly the fuel economies achieved in electricity and gas undertakings, blast furnaces (iron and steel) and railway transportation.

Between 1913 and 1930, it says, fuel efficiency in blast furnaces in Great Britain increased almost 20 per cent, and during the last six years alone more than 12 per cent; and it cites important economies in fuel consumption by steam railways.

As regards Japan the report notes a considerable advancement in fuel economies in recent years. It points out, for example, that coal consumption at a steam-power plant was reduced by one-third between 1914 and 1932; and that between 1920 and 1922 consumption of fuel by railway locomotives showed a saving of about 40 per cent.

An Ounce of Prevention

Fireproofing children's playsuits, kitchen curtains, ironing board covers—in short, anything that is exposed to flames in the home—is easy work for any amateur kitchen chemist, says the "Consumers' Guide," publication of the A.A.A.

Agriculture Department experts have devised this formula for a good fireproofing solution: Seven ounces of borax, three ounces of boric acid powder, two quarts of hot water. The borax and boric acid are mixed with the heated water until a clear solution results.

This so-called "borate solution" is harmless and effective. Fabrics can be fireproofed by dipping them in the warm solution, wringing them out, and hanging them on the line to dry. Sprinkling them generously with the solution just before they are ironed with a moderately hot iron is also effective.

Putting a flame to a piece of treated fabric is the best test to see if it is completely fireproofed. The fireproofing process must be repeated if the fabric is washed, or exposed to the elements for any length of time.

Anti-Labor Measures Increase Over State

Organized activity against all anti-labor measures was again urged this week by the California State Federation of Labor, in a letter to every affiliated council and union.

"Anti-labor groups are on the march in California to destroy organized labor," the communication warns. "Labor must awaken to the importance of quickly and diligently combating all anti-labor proposals."

Well Financed Campaign

"There is no doubt but that a master plan has been developed by our enemies, and is being well financed, to do everything possible to disrupt union labor," said Secretary Vandeleur of the Federation. "The importance of awakening to the seriousness of the situation cannot be over-estimated. Activities in respect to anti-labor measures are increasing steadily. Labor must increase its activities against them, or be penalized financially and otherwise if they become the law."

Particular reference is made in the letter to the so-called "Labor Organizations" state-wide initiative measure, and an ordinance already adopted in Mendocino and Lake counties and being circulated in twenty-two other counties.

Would Cripple Organization Work

Referring to the above-mentioned ordinance the Federation official declared: "The measure is so vicious and its provisions so rigid that it will practically curtail organizational work. It is very apparent that this measure, along with others that are being sponsored by anti-labor groups, is part of a program to cripple legitimate organizational work. Bona fide unions have no intention of carrying on campaigns of intimidation in organizing, and there is no reason why a union should be discriminated against any more than a business, service, or other group which conducts an organizational campaign."

Individual Activity Necessary

In view of the above warning it behooves every member of union labor to watch closely for the appearance of each and every one of the initiative petitions now being circulated having to do with the affairs of labor organizations. When such peti-

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tions are discovered, make it a point to warn your fellow union members and your friends—and don't sign initiative petitions when not fully conversant with their intended purpose. Also, don't take the word of the circulators of such petitions as to their contents—know them yourself!

McGRADY NOW A VICE-PRESIDENT

Edward F. McGrady, former U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor, has been elected a vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America. He had occupied the post of director of labor relations, created in September of last year, with the corporation.

MEMORIAL PARADE NEXT SUNDAY

Under auspices of the Maritime Federation a parade will be held next Sunday, July 3, in memory of Howard Sperry and Nick Bordoise, who lost their lives in a clash with police on the San Francisco waterfront during the 1934 strike. The parade has been held annually since that time. On Sunday the line of march will be from the Embarcadero to Marshall Square in the Civic Center, and the starting time will be 10 a. m.

EMPLOYMENT DECLINE SHOWN

As is customary in May, employment and payrolls in New York State factories declined, but they dropped more than usual this May. Preliminary tabulations from 2130 reporting factories showed that employment last month fell off about 3.5 per cent, while payrolls decreased about 4.4 per cent. The usual changes, as measured by the average movements over the last twenty-three years, are losses of about 1.2 per cent in employment and approximately 0.7 per cent in payrolls.

Gala Observance Here Of Nation's Birthday

The biggest, brightest, most spectacular Fourth of July show ever staged in San Francisco is announced for next Monday, America's Independence Day!

That is why Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, honorary chairman of the Citizens' Fourth of July Committee, is very properly urging all citizens of San Francisco to "stay home next Monday and enjoy fifteen hours of thrills."

In the morning, starting at 10 o'clock, will be the parade, the units of which will assemble on the Embarcadero, march up Market street to the Civic Center and pass the reviewing stand in front of the City Hall.

In the evening, at the Civic Auditorium, there will be literary exercises and an historical pageant from 7:30 to 9:30, with dancing to the wee hours, made merry with the gay rhythm of massed bands. Also at night, over Treasure Island, is promised a kaleidoscopic coloring which will make of the sky a spectrum.

The committee announcement of the day's events concludes: "The grandest Fourth of July to stay home for—and, in gratefulness for Freedom, matched nowhere else on earth, to salute our Flag—our Stars and Stripes!"

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Southern Workers on W. P. A. Get Pay Boost

The Works Progress Administration has ordered pay increases said to average about \$5 a month for all W.P.A. workers in thirteen states, mainly in the South. It is estimated that 500,000 in the lowest wage brackets will benefit from the order. In making the announcement, Administrator Hopkins said:

"The new minimum wage rates created for these half million workers receiving the lowest monthly security wages, while still inadequate in my judgment, give these people something nearer to an income which will assure a minimum standard of living."

Hopkins said the new scale meant that no W.P.A. worker would receive less than \$1 a day, and continued: "We have felt for some time that our security wages in certain areas of the country were based on a standard of living below the levels of health and decency and did not bear sufficient realistic relationship to the actual cost of living."

In the same announcement it was stated that monthly earnings of professional and technical workers in the higher W.P.A. brackets would be limited to \$94 in the northern and western areas, with the exception of New York City, where, due to higher living costs, the rate will be \$98.70.

MURPHY'S AIDES ARE ACTIVE

The candidacy of Daniel C. Murphy for the Democratic nomination for governor is now launched in every section of the state, his headquarters announced this week, and at the same time they pledged a vigorous presentation of the issues both by the candidate himself and the campaigners in his behalf. Murphy will go to Sequoia National Park this week-end to attend a session of the State Board of Education, of which he is a member.

FURNITURE WORKERS MEET

Representatives of the workers in the furniture and bedding industry of the nation have been invited to a conference to be held in Cincinnati today and tomorrow (July 1 and 2), the purpose of which gathering is to unify labor organizations in that industry. Responses to the invitation are said to indicate an attendance of 500. The conference was sponsored by the federal union composed of employees of the Simmons Company plant in Kenosha, Wis., which in itself has a membership of 2400 and of which Claude A. Watkins is president.

Toy's Claim Rejected

A non-suit was granted by Judge Frank T. Deasy, last week, to the City and County of San Francisco in the \$250,000 damage action begun by Harvey M. Toy.

Alleging that striking hotel union employees created a disturbance last July in the Manx hotel, Toy sued for loss of good will and claimed that the municipality had failed to provide adequate police protection.

In granting the non-suit motion Judge Deasy said: "Proof of injury to good will, as defined in California law, is too remote, too speculative, and has not here been demonstrated to the jury."

Testimony introduced in the course of the action showed that Toy's receipts in three months following the strike exceeded his 1936 receipts for a like period. Toy has filed a new complaint in the case.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The wholly illegal "head tax" of \$100 voted upon travelers by Seattle Mailers' Union (an M. T. D. U. union) proved a boomerang to that organization in its recent arbitration with the newspaper publishers. In conciliation meetings the publishers offered the members of the union an increase of 50 cents per day. This they refused, and the case went to arbitration, with Professor Douglas as arbiter. When the yearly earnings of the members showed that, owing to the \$100 "head tax," which practically excluded travelers and thus permitted members of the union to work double shifts and overtime, that they had been and were earning good wages, Arbiter Douglas awarded the union an increase of 20 cents per day.

Charles A. Pirie, foreman of the "Chronicle" mailing room, accompanied by his wife and son, left last week on an extended tour which will include visits to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other cities. Wallace Berry, assisted by J. E. (Jack) Cornelson and Eugene ("Toots") Pritchard, is acting foreman.

Teddy ("Kelly") Johns this week left for a visit to his old stamping ground in Butte, Mont.

Once again the foreman-controlled New York Mailers' Union, which dominates the M. T. D. U., is the scene of an election scandal, according to a mailer scribe in the New York "Printing Worker." He says: "At the section chapel in the 'Herald-Tribune' building the polls opened at 5 p. m. Two booths, situated diagonally opposite each other, were provided. One booth, in full view of the election board, had no electric light in the socket. Several voters complained of the dark. One voter was observed to have struck a match in order to see his ballot. It was 6:30 p. m. before a light was provided. The elevator service was in keeping with the general run of affairs. After waiting for five or more minutes for the elevator (the only one which runs to the eighteenth floor) you were finally taken up in the freight elevator. That was called special service. The voted ballots and some of the results of the some of the chapels were delivered to the official election board at the secretary's chapel by non-members. They were not even classified as responsible members. A candidate for delegate to the convention entered an East Side chapel. The chairman was off, so he inquired of the foreman what time that chapel would vote. He was told: 'As soon as we are through with our day's work, which will be in about fifteen minutes.' Upon inquiring if there was any election board elected, and how voting was done, he was told: 'Oh, we just hand every man a ballot, and if some one doesn't show up we vote for him.' The candidate then told him it was illegal. The foreman called the chairman on the phone, somewhere in Brooklyn, and told him he would have to come over. There were only four men working that day, but seven ballots were cast. Another East Side chapel went through the trouble of 'making' a ballot box, and the chairman just handed each member a ballot without a check-off. They stood around marking their ballots in front of everybody—even non-members looking on. When the polls at headquarters closed two of the opposing candidates (a winner and a loser) were seen bending elbows at a nearby 'emporium' until the wee hours of the morning. They were joined by an M. T. D. U. official and several of his 'tow lines.' Years ago, it was said, they handed out crutches to the mailers of the New York 'Times' chapel. But in the

New York 'News' chapel it is different. They are up-to-date—right in view of the mailers—for alongside of President Gallagher's office is a brand new wheel chair."

The wisest policy for the progressive-minded members of the New York union to adopt in order to eliminate alleged irregularities in voting methods would be to agitate for secession from the M. T. D. U. Obviously, foremen officeholders cannot represent the best interests of both employers and members of the union in their dual capacity as foremen and officers of the New York union. The only ultimate solution of the mailer problem is the withdrawal of the mailer injunction.

AERIAL COMBAT ON FOREST FIRES

During the past year experiments have been conducted with private airplanes contracted by the federal government for the forest service work to determine the practicability of dropping water and chemicals on small fires to retard the spread of the fire until ground crews could reach the fire. Director S. B. Show of the local office of the Forest Service states that the chemical phase of the work is still very much in the laboratory stage but that some progress has been made in the determination of proper sighting devices with which to place extinguishing agents on the fire and a method of releasing various quantities of chemical has been perfected. The problem of flying close to small fires in mountainous country also presents many difficulties due to uncertain wind currents and rough air. Further experiments are to be made this summer.

Fight Against Donnelly

Throughout the nation central labor bodies, departmental councils and local unions are reported lining up in the big drive against the unfair products of the printing firm of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, whose main plant and general offices are located in Chicago.

In a number of places special "Donnelley committees" are reported to have been set up, modelled on the Chicago committee of the Allied Printing Trades, to devote special attention to carrying the work of adversely publicizing every periodical produced on Donnelley presses.

One of the principal features of the drive centers around "Time" and "Life," two publications with national circulation which are printed in the Donnelley plant. The Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopaedia are also listed as among the more important jobs produced under the anti-union conditions prevailing at Donnelley's.

Union members and their friends are asked to refrain from giving any aid or comfort to this concern.

Notice to Members of Labor Day Committee

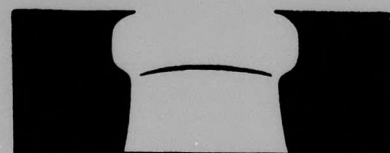
Officers of the General Labor Day Committee are calling to the attention of the delegates composing the committee that the next meeting will be held on Saturday evening, July 9. Due to the three-day holiday over the coming week-end it was decided that no meeting should be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

Proceedings of last week's meeting will be found on another page of this issue, in which it will be noted that decision has been made to hold a parade. Chairman Shelley will shortly announce the committees which will have charge of the details of preparation for the various features of labor's great annual event.

The near approach of Labor Day is directed to the attention of the various unions by the General Committee, to the end that they may at once begin making plans for participation, particularly those for the parade.

Delegates to the General Committee are again reminded that the next meeting will be held one week from tomorrow night—July 9—and their presence is earnestly requested.

Hitler seems to be learning something that most of us knew before, that Czechoslovakia is a small country but ready and able to fight.



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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The death of Clifford E. J. Simkins of the Board of Fire Underwriters' chapel occurred last Sunday in Santa Cruz, where he was on a week-end outing. Mr. Simkins' passing was sudden and a shock to his family and legion of friends. Mr. Simkins was born at Columbus, Ohio, and was 44 years old. He came to San Francisco in 1919 and affiliated with Typographical Union No. 21 by traveling card in August of that year. Shortly after arriving here he became identified with and remained in the employ of the Board of Fire Underwriters to the time of his death. Mr. Simkins was a world war veteran, enlisting in the service of his country December 14, 1917, when he joined the Three Hundred and Seventieth Aero Squadron. He was a member of Greater Mission Post No. 347, being its first vice-commander, and of Voiture No. 27, Forty and Eight, American Legion. Closest of Mr. Simkins' kin to survive him are his wife, Madelyn E. Simkins, and daughter, June A. Simkins. Mr. Simkins was a patriotic citizen and a loyal unionist, and the esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the numbers who attended his funeral services, which were held last Wednesday and conducted by Greater Mission Post, and the length of the cortege which followed his remains to the National Cemetery at the Presidio, where they were laid to rest with a military ceremonial.

Announcement of the death of Otto F. Bading is noted in the June issue of the "Typographical Journal." Mr. Bading passed away April 30 in Atlanta, Ga., where he had been affiliated with Typographical Union No. 48 for the last six years. Mr. Bading, who was 59 years old, joined Cleveland Typographical Union in 1896. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1904, became affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union by traveling card and remained in this jurisdiction until shortly after the fire of 1906, when he went to Dallas, Tex. Mr. Bading was a linotype operator of extraordinary ability. During his stay in San Francisco he was employed on the "Morning Call" when its composing room was located in Stevenson street. Mr. Bading possessed a pleasing personality, and was capable and versatile. These qualities gained him many positions of responsibility and trust. He became president of Dallas Typographical Union, occupying that office thirteen years; was an I. T.

U. representative during the regime of the late John McParland, had been a member of the sales force of the Mergenthaler Company and had served as a director of re-employment in Georgia under appointment of former President Hoover. Atlanta Typographical Union adopted a resolution in commendation of Mr. Bading's unswerving loyalty, service and unselfish devotion to the cause of organized labor in general and particularly the Typographical Union. Mr. Bading won many friends in San Francisco printing circles while here, many of whom survive to regret his passing and revere his memory.

Bertram W. Johnck of the Johnck & Seeger chapel was the recipient of a gift extraordinary on Fathers' Day, when his wife presented him with a son. Announcement of the young man's birth is made in the following original and typical printer-publisher language: "Gabrielle and Bertram Johnck announce a new edition, bearing the title 'John Julius Johnck,' published June 19, 1938, with a binding of full pink skin, trimmed at the head in a very light brown, and deckled edge. The publishers believe the future value of this 12mo. volume will far exceed the purchase price. The edition is limited to one copy, and is on exhibit for collectors at 358 Douglass street; Market 8040. Made in U. S. A. Shipping weight, 7 lbs. 11 oz." A cut depicting a lyre, tambourine, trumpet and xylophone, an open book and a rose, symbols of harmony, learning and beauty, appropriately and gracefully embellishes the cleverly designed announcement. Aside from the fatigue they are suffering due to the congratulations with which they have been deluged, the happy mother and husky infant are reported to be doing nicely. And as for the proud "Papa" Bertram—well, we confess our inability to figure the extent of his joy beyond saying it is unbounded. The estimate is based on whispered rumors that "Bert" has submitted his coats and vests to a tailor with instructions to alter them to conform to a suddenly expanded chest.

Dallas Typographical Union No. 173, under its seal, is circularizing sister unions with the following notice: "Please notify all members interested that this union is not accepting traveling cards. This action was taken by authority of the I. T. U., owing to conditions brought about by the consolidation of two afternoon newspapers and the general depressed condition of the book and job printing industry. . . . We urge all printers seeking work to keep away from Dallas for the present."

Charles Gerlach, long time composing room employee of the "Bulletin" prior to that paper's merging with the "Call-Post" in 1929, is sojourning in the British Northwest. Addressing a San

Francisco correspondent, he says: "Am hanging my hat in Canada's immense grain belt. Wheat as far as the eye can see; millions of acres of it. I'm told Edmonton is the most northern city in North America. If so, I'm getting pretty well up in the world."

Harmon Wynkoop, former member of Typographical Union No. 21 and of the "Examiner" chapel, is visiting his son, E. M. Wynkoop, member of the "Recorder" chapel, and friends in San Francisco. Mr. Wynkoop went to Chicago in 1919, where he served six terms as chairman of the "Herald-Examiner" chapel. He retired from the trade a year and a half ago and moved to Santa Fe, N. M., where he and his wife, the former Goldie Collins, are now living.

Final returns from the 807 unions voting in the recent I. T. U. election give the following figures: President—Baker 37,229, Howard 23,344. First Vice-President—Barrett 30,131, Whittle 29,256. Second Vice-President—Conley 32,254, Mills 25,761. Secretary-Treasurer—Randolph 30,451, Schaudt 28,971. Auditor—Harvey 34,085, Mayers 22,768. Agent U. P. Home—Cantwell 31,930, Spears 20,622. Delegate Canadian Labor Congress—Holland 34,667, Davidson 21,359. Candidates for Home trustee (three to be elected) finished in the following order: Pferdesteller, Baker, Ogg, Springfield, Fairclough, Sonntag, Cook. For A. F. of L. delegates (five) the order was: Clemens, Harris, Manning, DiPietro, Mitchell, Gill, Trotter, Simons, Connolly, Morrison, Martel. All successful candidates, with the exception of Barrett, Randolph and Roy T. Baker (for Home Trustee) were on the ticket designated "Independent."

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Stanley Dunn turned his slip the first part of June "for a few days." In those "few days" (fourteen, to be exact) Stanley covered his favorite playground, Stockton, where he voted the I. T. U. ticket, and made a round trip to Vancouver.

Charlie Cantrell, who has just returned from his vacation, learned that his son and heir is now on the high seas approaching these shores after having encircled the globe. By way of the high seas came a radiogram from the junior extending felicitations to the pater on Fathers' Day.

Howard Smith is looking for the "yellow stuff" along the banks of the Trinity river. As all western rivers are running high just now there is a probability Smith will do well. And the great outdoor life in the mountains at this time of the year is a better tonic for a person than any doctor can recommend for you. We know—we've just tried it!

Bill Martin took his family down to the Gilroy area for the entire summer. Bill spends his week-ends with the family, and shortly will spend two full weeks' vacation with them.

Shortly after moving to Redwood City, Ira Stuck ran afoul of the law on an overtime parking ordinance. Being a first offender, and a new taxpayer, the law allowed the tag to "die in committee."

Paul Bauer started his vacation by painting his kitchen and other parts of the interior while the regular painters worked on the outside of the house.

Francis Heuring is another chapel member who is on vacation while these notes are being written. When we contact Francis on his return we will give you the lowdown on his whereabouts for the past two weeks.

Al Kilian is taking advantage of the dullness in

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DAIRY

the trade to take a rest and a little diversion in the northern part of the state and probably some parts of Oregon.

We wish to inform the membership of the extreme dullness in the trade in this chapel during the past month, and advise those seeking employment not to go out of their way looking for it in this chapel. As all work is given out in strict order of priority the newcomer must await the hiring of the entire board before he can be reached. All extras in this chapel have the status of ex-situation holders. The man next to the bottom worked only two days during the entire month, while the bottom man worked no days. This, after showing up six days a week every week in the month. Plenty of work for the regular crew but little for the extra man. We're expecting things to get better when the tide of government money begins to hit these shores.

We were glad to welcome an old friend of many years' standing when Eddie Sullivan, foreman of the San Diego "Union," paid the chapel a visit last Friday. We've never seen Ed look better, and we knew him in his youth. Ed also informs us that the Mrs. enjoyed her stay in this city so much that she gained somewhere in the neighborhood of eight pounds. Ed's son graduated this year from the naval academy at Annapolis with the commission of ensign in the United States navy. This ranks with the second lieutenant commission awarded graduates of West Point. Ed's boy passed through here on his way to Bremerton navy yard while his mother and father were in the city.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

Our Mr. O'Brien, he of County Tipcorkoshanty (wherever that is), returned from a trip to the lower part of the state and across the Mexican border.

Lester Reynard had a letter from Fisherman Joe Benz. Brother Benz is enjoying his fishing excursion.

Woy Nelson, Walph McIntosh and Frank DeJawnatt had an official communication from the chapel's eastern traveler, Mr. Waymond Butcher. Mr. Butcher writes of the many places he has visited on his trip, but the highlight (we gather from his letter) was his trip on the Chicago elevated, for he comments on the back windows, garbage cans, fire escapes, etc., at length.

Frank Hutchinson, who has been on the sick list for some time, was in the office last week; says he is feeling just about right and expects to start work next week. L. L. Green, at the San Francisco Hospital, Ward B, is progressing nicely with his broken legs, but will be confined to that institution for some time. Dan Shannon is reported to be just about right again after a long lay-off due to a siege of illness.

Lillian Angelovich suffered a broken bone in a foot last week.

Willis Hall, who was the victim of a careless automobile driver some time ago, is again on the sick list. The extent of his illness is not known at the present writing.

Guy Swan left Monday night for an automobile trip to Crescent City.

Belated congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Bud Campbell on the birth of a son.

Longbarn, California, is the vacationing area for Arthur Nelson and Johnny Sullivan. The boys have been there a couple of weeks.

Congressman to Address California Gatherings in Behalf of Mooney

Congressman Jerry J. O'Connell of Montana is coming to California in August to aid what is hoped to be the final drive for the freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings. He will speak at mass meetings to be held in three cities.

The first of these gatherings will be held in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on Sunday afternoon, August 14, and is sponsored by the San Francisco Bay Area A. F. of L. Committee for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings. On Monday evening, August 15, Congressman O'Connell will speak in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, and the following evening will address the citizens of San Diego in the Russ Auditorium.

Settle Newspaper Strike

The strike of the Newspaper and News Distributors' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, against the Pittsburgh "Press" and "Sun-Telegraph," which resulted in those papers suspending publication for nine days, was settled by an agreement providing wage increases for the employees involved. It was stated that the agreement did not include provision for the union shop.

When the strike was declared ten craft unions manning the mechanical departments refused to pass through the picket lines. The agreement referred to arbitration the demands of the craft unions for pay during the period of the strike.

Survey Reveals High Cost of Living Here

San Francisco is the fourth most expensive city in the country for a workman to live in, W.P.A. announced after its final check of living costs in thirty-one states, said a news story from Washington this week, and which continues:

So far as furniture, household supplies and miscellaneous items on the budget are concerned, San Francisco is the most expensive city in the country for a workman.

The last W.P.A. figures were as of March 15, 1938. Two earlier checks had been made since 1935, showing slight fluctuations in living costs in different parts of the country, but disclosing that at all times southern cities are less expensive than northern ones for a worker's family, and that the Pacific Coast is an expensive place to live except for food.

San Francisco was almost at the top of the list of costly cities in the item of clothing. It was a few cents behind Cleveland. It was seventh in the housing list, fourteenth in food, twenty-first in fuel and light.

The estimated cost of living for a four-person manual worker's family at maintenance level was \$1432.53 in San Francisco. W.P.A. found that \$443.10 was required for food, \$196.35 for clothing, \$282.68 for rent, \$64.99 for fuel and light, \$37.80 for furniture and household equipment, and \$407.62 for miscellaneous items.

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Labor Political League Will Convene Next Week

The American Federation of Labor Political League of California will meet in Santa Barbara next Saturday and Sunday. Announcement is made that headquarters of the League will be at the Barbara Hotel and that the sessions will be held in the new Armory, beginning at 10 a. m. Saturday. The committee will be ready to receive credentials of delegates at the headquarters on Friday.

The conference will make indorsement of candidates for United States senator, congressmen, all state offices and for state senators and assemblymen in the various districts. It is said that groups from the northern and southern portions of the state are vying for control of the conference.

Large Attendance Indicated

Secretary Vandeleur of the League states that indications are for one of the most representative labor-political gatherings in state history. He also declared that the A. F. of L. Political League has absolutely no connection with another group designated as Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Vandeleur said that every A. F. of L. union in the state is entitled to send two delegates to the Santa Barbara conference, whether or not such union is affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor. Only two delegates from one organization will be permitted to vote. The accredited delegates will be issued identification cards at the time of depositing their credentials and possession of such cards will be necessary to obtain voting ballots.

Members of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, under the League rules as already adopted, by virtue of their office constitute the executive committee of the League.

Interviewing Candidates

The League secretary also stated that district committees are continuing their activities in the various areas, interviewing candidates on their attitude towards labor which, he said, will be the only qualification considered when making indorsements. Delegates were urged to collect any literature or information dealing with candidates and to present same to the proper committees at Santa Barbara.

Proposed initiative measures are also to be considered at next week's gathering and recommendations made thereon to the voters.

The laws of the State of New York require that a constitutional convention be held at regular intervals.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 24, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Can Workers No. 20278, John Marino vice John E. Enright; Cannery Workers No. 21106, Martinez vice Callahan; Construction and General Laborers No. 261, Michael Moran, Claude McGovern, Robert Danielson, Thomas Casey; Metal Polishers No. 128, J. W. Madden, M. H. Stafford; Motion Picture Projectionists, Floyd M. Billingsley, Anthony L. Noriega, vice W. G. Woods, E. W. Parker; News Vendors, J. P. Murray vice James Mace; Pharmacists No. 838, William E. Murphy Jr., Daniel Gennia, additional; Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510, T. Hughes, J. Sainaghi; Stove Mounters No. 62, Leo Parenelli vice John Dabreo. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Building and Construction Trades Council, minutes and list of delegates to Joint Labor Day Committee. Governor Frank F. Merriam, stating that letter relative to assignment of unemployed seafaring men to relief camps has been referred to Harold E. Pomeroy, state relief administrator, for consideration and report. Copy of letter from Mr. Folger Athearn to Stove Mounters No. 62, stating that Steiger & Kerr Stove and Foundry Company will discontinue the purchase of ranges and stoves made by Gaffers-Sattler Company of Los Angeles. Foster & Kleiser, stating they are displaying a poster designed in behalf of the campaign to "Shine for '39." Theatrical Employees, announce-

ing they will furnish reliable and bonded, guaranteed ticket sellers and union doormen to unions conducting public functions at an admission price, from their office at 230 Jones street. Stove Mounters No. 62, thanking Council and delegates for assistance in settling the controversy with Steiger & Kerr, stove manufacturers. Photo Engravers No. 8, announcing their basket picnic to be held at La Honda Bowl, Sunday, July 10. Barbers No. 148, proposing further boycotting of Japanese products; after extensive debate, filed after review of the A. F. of L. activities in that matter, as concurred in by this Council, and now up to individual unions to carry into effect. California State Federation of Labor, copy of correspondence with State Attorney General relative to the title issued by his office on the initiative measure proposed by the "Women of the Pacific" providing for incorporation of labor unions; also copy of a drastic initiative measure to regulate picketing now being circulated, and against both of which measures the Federation is now conducting a state-wide campaign.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Applications for affiliation by the Council of Newspaper Classified Workers No. 21253, and the Federated Locksmiths of San Francisco and Peninsula No. 1331.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Automobile Club of Southern California, in favor of pending initiative measures already indorsed by the Council; and literature from California Association of Highway Patrolmen, proposing a separate measure.

Referred to Executive Committee: Garage Employees, complaint against F. M. Rowles' garage at 150 Lunado Way, and against Charles Evans' Fourth and Market Garage, 281 Stevenson, and other garages conducted by Mr. Evans, at 64 Golden Gate avenue, Ninth and Market, and the parking lot at Sacramento and Sansome. San Francisco Welders' Lodge No. 1330, asking for strike sanction against Woolridge Tractor Equipment Company. Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, wage scale and agreement. Wage scale and agreement of Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 256. Boilermakers No. 6, requesting strike sanction against shops claimed by Welders No. 1330 but having agreements with the Boilermakers. Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, boycott application against Gaffers-Sattler Stove and Range Company of Los Angeles.

Resolutions—A resolution presented by Sailors' Union dealing with the question of hiring halls and opposing the establishment of government hiring halls by the federal shipping commission-

ers, an endeavor that would be strenuously opposed by the Sailors' Union as inimical to their organization. (See copy of resolution in another column of this paper.) Adopted.

Resolution presented by Bartenders' Union No. 483 of Monterey asking all trade unionists to patronize all establishments displaying the union house card, especially those located on this peninsula and in the Monterey Bay region. Adopted.

Congressman Richard J. Welch of the Fourth Congressional District was invited to address the delegates, and he reviewed the main actions of Congress in an impressive and interesting manner. He gave a detailed description of the passage of the Wage-and-Hour Act and the extreme necessity for such legislation, especially in the Southern states. He gave also an extensive description of the legislation passed by the last session for the benefit of shipbuilding, which if taken advantage of as it should be will re-establish that industry on the Pacific Coast. He stated that he will devote much of his time to assist labor and capital here to promote the shipbuilding industry. His address met with great interest and approval of the delegates.

Report of Executive Committee—The controversy between the unions and Steiger & Kerr, stove manufacturers, was reported settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Committee recommended that the Council declare its intention to place the Gaffers-Sattler Stove Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles on the "We Don't Patronize List." An extensive wage scale and agreement of Retail Department Store Employees was explained by Brother Baker, and committee recommends that it be approved for purposes of negotiation, and advises the union before becoming involved in any strike to return to the Council for further advice and assistance. Wage scales of Ambulance Drivers and of the Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers laid over, no representatives appearing. Machine Production Operators discussed with committee and representatives of Plumbers No. 442 and Mr. Watson of the A. F. of L. their differences with three firms that have a signed agreement with the Production Machine Operators, and the committee recommended that the entire matter be referred to the officers of the Council for investigation and report. The controversy of Pharmacists' Union with Birson's Drug Store was also referred to the officers for adjustment. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Department Store Employees are taking in many new members by reason of a letter issued by the store managers, and will begin negotiations about conditions with the stores this coming week. Musicians No. 6 reported observations made by delegates attending the recent international convention and stated the convention had donated \$500 to the Mooney defense fund. Auto Mechanics No. 1305 are negotiating a new agreement with employers; ask that delegates assist the union by having repairs made only on the first five days each week and not on Saturday or Sunday. Culinary Crafts and allied unions have settled their differences with the Olympic Club, signed a contract and gained material benefits; reported that Judge Deasy threw out of court the suit brought by Harvey Toy against the city. Street Railway Employees, Division No. 518, re-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Florsheim Shoe Company Stores.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Haas Bros. Candy Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Photo-Chrome Company, 4240 Hollis, Emeryville.

Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

Woolridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

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ported having donated \$10 to the Rice Bowl Party for the benefit of Chinese children and non-combatants. Operating Engineers No. 64 co-operated with the Culinary Workers and are well pleased with the settlement of the strike against the Olympic Club; the boycott against the Stanford-Lane Hospital is being prosecuted and all are asked to assist. Photographers likewise ask assistance in their boycott against the Boussum Studios. Park Employees deny that they have issued any petition to have the office of controller made elective. Machinists No. 68 are having controversy with the Matson Navigation Company; the C. I. O. are reported having struck against the American Can Company; Machinists defended the actions of their delegates to the Maritime convention. Boilermakers have consummated an agreement with the Brown Brass Welding Company on a South American job; have a controversy with the Welders' local in regard to jurisdiction. Cleaners and Dyers have been successful in signing up fifteen shops with a new agreement. News Vendors have organized 800 members, and enjoy contractual relations with all the newspapers; thank all who have assisted them. Sailors extend an invitation to the Machinists to attend their next meeting. Brother T. J. Roberts of Oakland extended an invitation to attend Sunday's meeting to caucus with Oakland delegates in regard to the Santa Barbara convention. Masters, Mates and Pilots report business very slack and many members unemployed; have withdrawn from the Maritime convention and are forming a new alliance of transportation unions. Laundry Workers No. 26 report a stalemate in their negotiations with St. Mary's Hospital.

New Business—Moved that international unions be requested to instruct their local unions affiliated with the Maritime Federation to withdraw their delegates. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$585; expenditures, \$354.89.

Council adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

SHELLEY FILES FOR SENATOR

John F. Shelley last week filed his nomination papers as a candidate for the State Senate to represent the City and County of San Francisco. He was accompanied to the office of Registrar Collins by his campaign aides, Supervisor James B. McSheehy, as manager, and Stanley Leavell, secretary. Shelley will seek the Democratic, Republican and Progressive party nominations, and there were ninety sponsors' names attached to his nomination petition. An intensive campaign in Shelley's behalf is announced as now being organized.

United Garment Workers' Members Reinstated in Missouri Factory

The National Labor Relations Board has issued an order against the Grace Company, Belton, Mo., garment manufacturers, requiring the company to "disestablish" the Grace Company Workers' Union as representative of any of its approximately fifty employees.

The board also ordered the company to reinstate with back pay twenty-one employees discharged or locked out in 1937 because they refused to become members of the independent union and because they joined and assisted United Garment Workers of America, Local 47.

The board said that, according to the testimony, the A. F. of L. union presented to the president of the company a contract providing for a \$16 weekly minimum wage, and that the C. I. O. union presented a contract providing for a \$13 weekly minimum. At first the president of the company looked favorably at the C. I. O., but later decided to encourage the formation of a "company union," closed the plant while the organization was being perfected, and then made a "closed shop" contract with the company-induced group. When the plant

opened, members of the United Garment Workers' local union who reported for work "found the entrance blocked by members of the independent union, who told them they could not come in unless they joined the independent."

HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT ALCAZAR

A new story of the winning of the old West is being presented by the Federal Theater players in the epic drama, "No More Frontier," which opened at the Alcazar last Monday night. The play is a graphic story of the thousands who came into the West and founded a race of equally hardy but gradually—in these days—disappearing moderns.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill For Country-wide War on Syphilis

President Roosevelt has signed a bill inaugurating a \$15,000,000 war against venereal diseases.

The White House, in announcing the bill had been signed, issued the following statement:

"The President has signed the La Follette-Bulwinkle bill—an important piece of social legislation—designed to stamp out syphilis in this country. The objectives, as set forth in the bill, for many years have been advocated by federal, state and municipal health officers. Final enactment of this legislation is due largely to the courageous and energetic support given by women as groups and individuals throughout the United States."

U. S. Employment Report

Industrial employment declined in May, due largely to further curtailment of forces in factories, mines and railroads, and seasonal reductions in retail and wholesale trade, according to a bulletin issued by Acting Secretary Charles V. McLaughlin of the U. S. Department of Labor.

About 300,000 workers were laid off between April and May in private industry and regular governmental employment. There is usually an increase of 200,000 in non-agricultural employment as a whole at this time of year. These estimates do not make allowances for workers on W.P.A. and other state and federal emergency projects.

In manufacturing, a greater-than-seasonal reduction of 2.6 per cent in employment affected more than 170,000 wage earners. Weekly factory payrolls were reduced by 1.8 per cent, representing a cut of about \$2,700,000 in weekly wage disbursements. Since May, 1937, when operations were at a high level, there has been a decline of nearly one-fourth in factory employment as a whole, and of more than one-third in factory payrolls.

The decline in manufacturing employment from April to May was quite general. Sixty-six of the eighty-nine manufacturing industries that regularly report to the bureau of labor statistics reduced their working forces, many of them because of seasonal slackening in activity.

The principal increases in employment were in building construction, and in quarries, where gains were somewhat smaller than usual. Public construction activities, including road work and building, increased substantially. There was a small increase in forces of telephone and telegraph, and electric light and power companies, and of certain service industries, notably laundries.

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Resolution

The following resolution, transmitted by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to the San Francisco Labor Council was, on motion, adopted by the latter body at its meeting held last Friday evening, June 24:

Whereas, The director of the Bureau of Navigation recently issued an order to the United States Shipping Commissioners to register seamen for the purpose of using the Shipping Commissioners' offices as shipping masters; and

Whereas, During the years when seamen on the Pacific Coast were not thoroughly organized, the shipowners and the United States Shipping Board maintained various kinds of halls for shipping seamen, which were commonly called "fink halls," and the operation of which resulted in vicious discrimination and blacklisting of seamen; and

Whereas, The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, as an organization, through bitter struggle and sacrifice did away with the existence of these vicious hiring halls, which were also commonly called "slave markets," and established their own union shipping offices, which give every seaman an even break; and

Whereas, The Sailors' Union of the Pacific now has a written agreement with the shipowners, whereby they recognize our hiring halls; and

Whereas, This move toward re-establishment of government hiring halls can only be construed as a direct blow to our union with the view in mind toward re-establishing slave markets again on the Pacific Coast and thus aid the shipowners in breaking up our union and tearing down the decent conditions we have established through organized strength; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, go on record notifying the head of the Bureau of Navigation Inspection, and the Maritime Commission, that as an organization the Sailors' Union of the Pacific will not tolerate the establishment of "fink halls," either under the auspices of the shipowners or any government agency; and be it further

Resolved, That in the event such a move is instituted on the Pacific Coast that we immediately use our one and only weapon, namely direct strike action; and be it finally

Resolved, That we ask the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific Coast to take similar action, and that we call upon the bona fide labor movement to back us up and protect our hiring halls, and protest this attempt by the Department of Commerce and its functionaries to put the seamen back in slavery under the whip of bureaucratic politicians.

SLIGHTLY CRIMSON

Socialist Father—What do you mean by playing truant? What makes you stay away from school? Son—Class hatred, father.

Attention, Secretaries!

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Minutes of Meeting of Labor Day Committee

Pursuant to action of the Labor Council and of the Building Trades Council the first meeting of the General Labor Day Committee assembled in the San Francisco Labor Temple on Saturday evening, June 25, 1938, and was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, who stated that the main business of the delegates was to elect officers and determine the character of the celebration to be held on this year's Labor Day, Monday, September 5.

The first order of business was the roll-call of delegates (one delegate for each affiliated union, appointed by the presiding officers of the San Francisco Labor Council and of the Building and Construction Trades Council). About 200 delegates were recorded present.

It was thereupon moved, seconded and carried that permanent officers of the General Labor Day Committee be nominated and elected.

The following were nominated, and elected by acclamation: Chairman, John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council; vice-chairman, A. Watchman, president of the Building Trades and Construction Council; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, Jason D. Brown; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel Cavanaugh; assistant sergeant-at-arms, John F. McGuire.

Motion was made and seconded that it be the sense of the committee that there be held a parade of unions affiliated with the American Federation

of Labor. Amendment to the motion was made that action be postponed to the next meeting of the General Committee. After a brief debate the amendment was put to a vote and lost, and the committee then voted in favor of the original motion by a practically unanimous vote.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the afternoon exercises in the Civic Auditorium on Labor Day be omitted this year, and that there be held in the evening in the Civic Auditorium the literary exercises and the grand ball.

It was moved seconded and carried that the chairman be authorized and directed to appoint all committees necessary to arrange for and to conduct the celebration.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the officers of the Labor Council and the Building Trades and Construction Council authorize and request each affiliated union to appoint five additional delegates to represent the union and take part in making the arrangements for the celebration, and that each union be requested to instruct each of its representatives to attend the meetings of the General Committee.

For the purpose of equalizing the necessary expenses of the General Committee in conducting the celebration it was moved and seconded that the Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council contribute and share equally in the necessary expenses outside of the expenses of each individual union. After a brief debate it was decided to refer this matter for consideration and recommendation of the officers of the two councils.

Delegate Clarence King of the Musicians' Union

requested that each union be asked to send in their orders for music to the Musicians' Union, and advised that the scale for bands this year will be as follows: Twenty-piece band, \$132; twenty-five-piece band, \$165; thirty-piece band, \$198; forty-piece band, \$264.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the second meeting of the General Labor Day Committee be held in the San Francisco Labor Temple on Saturday evening, July 9, 1938.

Committee then adjourned, at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FAMILY PURCHASES

The average American family last year bought \$1000 worth of merchandise at retail, of which \$125 worth was purchased on the installment plan and \$875 worth was paid for in cash, according to a recent study.

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY

We do not seek to deal with industry in a spirit of hate or class-consciousness. Instead we believe labor and management can solve their common economic problems through the application of democracy to industry.—William Green.

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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

CORRECTED TO JUNE 29, 1938

- (Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)
- Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21661—1095 Market.
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
- American Federation of Actors—25 Taylor, Room 392, Golden Gate Bldg.
- American Federation of Government Employees—83 McAllister, Room 409.
- Apartment House Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Asphalt Workers No. 1038—R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Automotive Warehousemen No. 860—108 Valencia.
- Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
- Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 950—108 Valencia.
- Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market.
- Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Labor Temple.
- Bill Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—321 Lexington. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
- Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—John J. Connelly, 925 39th Avenue, Oakland.
- Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Building Service Employees No. 87—Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
- Butchers No. 508—4442 Third.
- Can Workers' Union—513 Valencia.
- Candy and Confectionery Workers—513 Valencia.
- California State Utility Laborers No. 1226—Peter Maxwell, Pres., 465 28th.
- Cannery Workers No. 21106—Antoinette De Bello, Sec., 825 Union.
- Capmakers' Union—1067 Market.
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Casket Workers No. 94—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
- Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.
- Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—1182 Market.
- Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
- Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Room 218, 1095 Market.
- Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.
- Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 20 Jones.
- Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—223 Valencia.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.
- Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 20833—Wm. J. Callahan, Sec., 1637 Sacramento, Apt. 4.
- Dentists' Union, Local 21174—Native Sons' Hall. Meets 1st Thursday.
- Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)—229 Valencia. Underhill 0793.
- Electrical Workers No. 202 (Radio)—229 Valencia.
- Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1387 Fourteenth Ave.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Elevator Operators and Starters—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.
- Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—117 Golden Gate Ave.
- Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365—Agnes Tenoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.
- Florists and Floral Designers No. 21245—2940 Sixteenth.
- Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—1182 Market; meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 108 Valencia.
- Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1135—6145 Mission.
- Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- General Garment Workers No. 21398—939 Stockton.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market.
- Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.
- Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.
- Holasting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
- Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.
- Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 293—440 Ellis.
- Ice Drivers—Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
- Janitors No. 9—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.
- Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Leather Pocketbook Workers No. 31—1067 Market.
- Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
- Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.
- Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.
- Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2674 Third.
- Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple Sec., Joseph P. Balley, 1340 Turk.
- Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—George De Coursey, 331 Duncan.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.
- Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1067 Market.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.
- Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
- Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.
- Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Music Operators No. 21522—1002 Golden Gate Avenue.
- Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave. Underhill 3361.
- News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.
- Nurses No. 19923—Room 410, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Underhill 1643.
- Office Employees No. 13188—Labor Temple.
- Office Employees No. 21329—988 Market, Room 709.
- Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.
- Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.
- Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
- Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—513 Valencia.
- Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.
- Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
- Pastemakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Pharmacists No. 638—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1095 Market. Hemlock 1450.
- Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday. Office, 320 Market.
- Photographers and Allied Crafts—25 Taylor. Meets at Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
- Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
- Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Production Machine Operators and Metal Miscellaneous Employees—2915 16th St.
- Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.
- Public Works Laborers No. 978—James Lally, Rec. Sec., 1312 Utah.
- Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.
- Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 125—Room 412, 1095 Market.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.
- Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—536 Bryant.
- S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—W. F. Schoepner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
- San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5—Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas., 1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
- S. F. Salvage Corps No. 541—2940 Sixteenth.
- S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330—1179 Market.
- Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.
- Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Rossi, sec., 1821 Stockton.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.
- Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
- Special Delivery Messengers No. 23—Ferry Annex. Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones. Franklin 0914.
- Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 61—Ralph Brown, R. F. D. Box 281, Niles, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard, Sec., 4530 Twentieth.
- Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Office, 1182 Market.
- Street Carmen, Div. 192—Labor Temple, Oakland. Twenty-first and Webster.
- Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.
- Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.
- Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Tobacco Workers No. 210—Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 0610.
- Upshoisters No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Venetian Blind Workers—378 Irvington, Daly City, Calif.
- Walters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
- Waitresses No. 48—Office 986 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
- Warehousemen No. 860—400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
- Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.